

presentation in February of this year before the Joint Session of Congress I believe gave one of the best speeches that I have ever heard concerning democracy and the need as a commitment from our Nation to promote democracy throughout the world among the countries of the world.

Since the passage of the special autonomy law 3 years ago, four key measures under the law remain unimplemented or actively violated. The Papuan People's Council remains nonexistent, cheating indigenous West Papuans of their right to representation; the funds for West Papua are unallocated or are allocated late, threatening their ability to meet their basic human needs; transmigration continues, overwhelming culturally distinct indigenous West Papuans with Indonesia migrants; and key governance provisions were violated when West Papua was divided now into two provinces.

We cannot allow the repeat of history, Mr. Speaker. Rather, we must work to ensure that the central government acts in concert with the needs of the indigenous people of West Papua.

Mr. Speaker, human rights abuses committed by the Indonesia military over decades, including those related to environmental degradation, still continue today. Under the repressive regimes of Presidents Sukarno and Suharto, military brutality continues. The Indonesia military and special forces have in the past 3 years alone murdered 81 indigenous Papuans, tortured, beaten and jailed 34 more Papuans, displaced some 6,393 families from their homes, burnt down 23 churches and 370 traditional houses.

This violation threatens to escalate. The Indonesia central government is responding swiftly to a West Papuan announcement that decisively rejects the special autonomy law, and as I speak, Mr. Speaker, the Indonesia army of the government is currently transferring over 15,000 troops to West Papua, which is already occupied by some 10,000 troops, composed of six army battalions, one air force battalion, one battalion of mobile brigade police, which totals some 25,000 soldiers, by far the heaviest military presence in all of Indonesia.

Mr. Speaker, these human rights issues transcend national borders. It is time for the Congress to no longer tolerate the human rights abuses threatening the military violence and the denial of a voice under which the people of West Papua have suffered for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, for too long, the cries of the West Papuans have fallen on deaf ears, and I pray that with the concerted attention of the Congress the international community will support this effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

OPPOSING THE SO-CALLED CENTRAL AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the so-called Central American Free Trade Agreement, also called CAFTA.

Mr. Speaker, I address this House from the perspective of the American worker. Prior to my election to Congress, I had a chance to view the effect of U.S. trade policy at its most basic level, that of the American worker.

Prior to coming to this Congress, I worked for about 20 years as an ironworker and a welder. I worked at the General Motors assembly plant in Framingham, Massachusetts, prior to GM's decision to close the Framingham plant and several Michigan plants and instead expand their plants in Mexico.

I also worked as a welder at the General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts, before foreign competition and misguided trade policy moved that work overseas.

I worked at the U.S. steel mill in Gary, Indiana, and at the Inland steel plant in East Chicago, Indiana, as an ironworker prior to the steel industry moving to Third World countries in order to escape responsible labor and environmental standards.

I have seen firsthand the effect of anti-worker trade policies on the American workers and their families. I have seen the devastation that occurs in American cities and towns when we adopt trade policies that encourage U.S. companies to relocate jobs overseas. And I have seen what the impact is on our schools and the fabric of our very communities when large employers shut down the largest plants in town.

I have been impressed since coming to Congress with how people talk about job loss. People in Washington talk about job loss like they are talking about the weather or some natural occurrence, like a giant cold front moved through here and took about 3 million American jobs with it.

Well, American job loss is the result of deliberate policies that have been misguided and have encouraged U.S. employers to locate their jobs overseas. It is time to stop these U.S. policies that simply exploit foreign workers by adopting trade agreements and that have no labor or environmental standards.

Our experience with NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, should inform our decision today. At the time of NAFTA's passage in 1993, the U.S. trade deficit was about \$39 billion. Since then, it has soared to about \$617 billion in 2004. That is a

whopping 1,600 percent increase and more than 5 percent of our national GDP.

It is ironic indeed today when we talk so much about exporting democracy because of our situation in Iraq, that what we are doing here is exporting U.S. jobs, and at the same time endorsing the creation of \$2-a-day jobs in Central America.

I think we have a fatal flaw in our foreign policy, in our trade policy. First of all, you do not export democracy through the Defense Department, you do it through the U.S. Trade Representative and through our trade agreements; and you do not export democracy by forcing workers to work for \$2 a day. For if you follow the path of exploitation fostered by mercenary and winner-take-all trade agreements that set worker against worker in a race to the bottom, in the end you will in those countries see a retrenchment of hope and a rejection of democracy.

I have seen firsthand the effects of an errant trade policy. It is time today to reject this current CAFTA and to ask our U.S. Trade Representative to go back to the drawing board and come up with a CAFTA that is truly good for the American worker and good for the workers in Central America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WELDON of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BLACKBURN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL JAMES STOCKDALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rose with my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) a few minutes ago to talk a little bit about Admiral Jim Stockdale, a Medal of Honor winner; Jim Stockdale, POW; Jim Stockdale, an overall great American, who passed away leaving a wonderful family, but leaving also a family of Americans, all those people who have flown aircraft in the skies of the world, projecting American air power and protecting American freedom.

I thought it was appropriate that I stand here tonight talking about Jim Stockdale with another great Navy pilot, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), who on 10 May, 1972,